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1971 ANNUAL REPORT

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CONSERVATION

SERVICE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Louisburg, N. C. 27549

Telephone 496-3121

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PREFACE

This annual report, prepared by the Franklin County ASC Committee, is to present a summary of the 1971 operations in Franklin County.

Programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees directly or indirectly affect each farmer and consumer in America by furnishing the framework for a sound and balanced agricultural economy. They also provide assistance for the preservation of forest resources and the conservation of soil and water.

This information provides a reference for ASCS personnel, representatives of all agricultural agencies, and other persons concerned with agriculture and its place in the economy of our nation.

We would like to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge those who have helped make 1971 a successful year. We thank first of all, the farmers of Franklin County for their patience, understanding, and cooperativeness. We thank our farmer fieldman, and state office personnel for their guidance and advice. Further, we appreciate the fine cooperation and assistance of our sister agricultural agencies, vendors, and other businesses interested in the farmer. Without the aid of our local paper, "The Franklin Times", and Radio Station WYRN, we could not have had an effective informational program. Certainly, we would be negligent if we failed to thank our County Commissioners for their very generous support in providing adequate office space, lights, and heat.

ADMINISTRATION

The farmer-committee system of administration has been used for over twenty-five years to administer farm programs assigned to ASCS by Congress.

The Department of Agriculture, under the Secretary, issues regulations and instructions to carry out the intent and purposes of the laws passed by Congress.

Each state, under the State Committee, formulates policies within authority of the Secretary's regulations and administers the programs at the state level. The day-to-day operations are under the direction of a State Executive Director.

The one hundred counties are divided into --ten--administrative districts. A district director, responsible to the state executive director, supervises the operation of the counties in each district.

Each year the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service conducts an election for both community and county committeemen to administer programs authorized by the law.

The county office, under the county committee and acting through community committeemen and other personnel, is generally responsible for carrying out the various agricultural programs.

The county executive director, employed by the county committee is responsible for executing the policies of the county committee and for the day to day operations of the ASCS Office.

County office personnel is employed and assigned duties by the county executive director in accordance with applicable standards and qualifications.

STATE COMMITTEE

Mallie E. Brown	Chairman
Robert L. Hill, Jr.	Member
Grady J. Hunter	Member
Henry L. McGlimpsey	Member
Sam E. Rouse	Member
George W. Hyatt, Jr.	Ex-officio Member

COUNTY COMMITTEE

Bland J. Hill	Chairman
Bertis T. Bunn ; ;	Vice-Chairman
Bennie Ray Gupton	Regular Member
E. G. Brewer	(Deceased) Chairman

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

CEDAR ROCK (A)

R. S. May
Ashley Jenkins
Ollie T. Fisher

FRANKLINTON (D)

Clifton V. Conyers
John T. Wright
Harold Wheeler

HAYESVILLE (G)

W. D. Foster
Staley Ayscue
W.E. (Bill) Aycock

CYPRESS CREEK (B)

George Murray
Thomas W. Gay, Jr.
Charles Bass

GOLD MINE (E)

George D. Foster
Bryant Wood
Garner Dement

LOUISBURG (H)

Walton Hayes
Wilbur Southall
Russell Nelms

DUNN (C)

Bennie B. Williams
O'Deyne Mullen
Henry K. Baker

HARRIS (F)

Raeford Baker
Sidney Strickland
W. R. Richards, Jr.

SANDY CREEK (J)

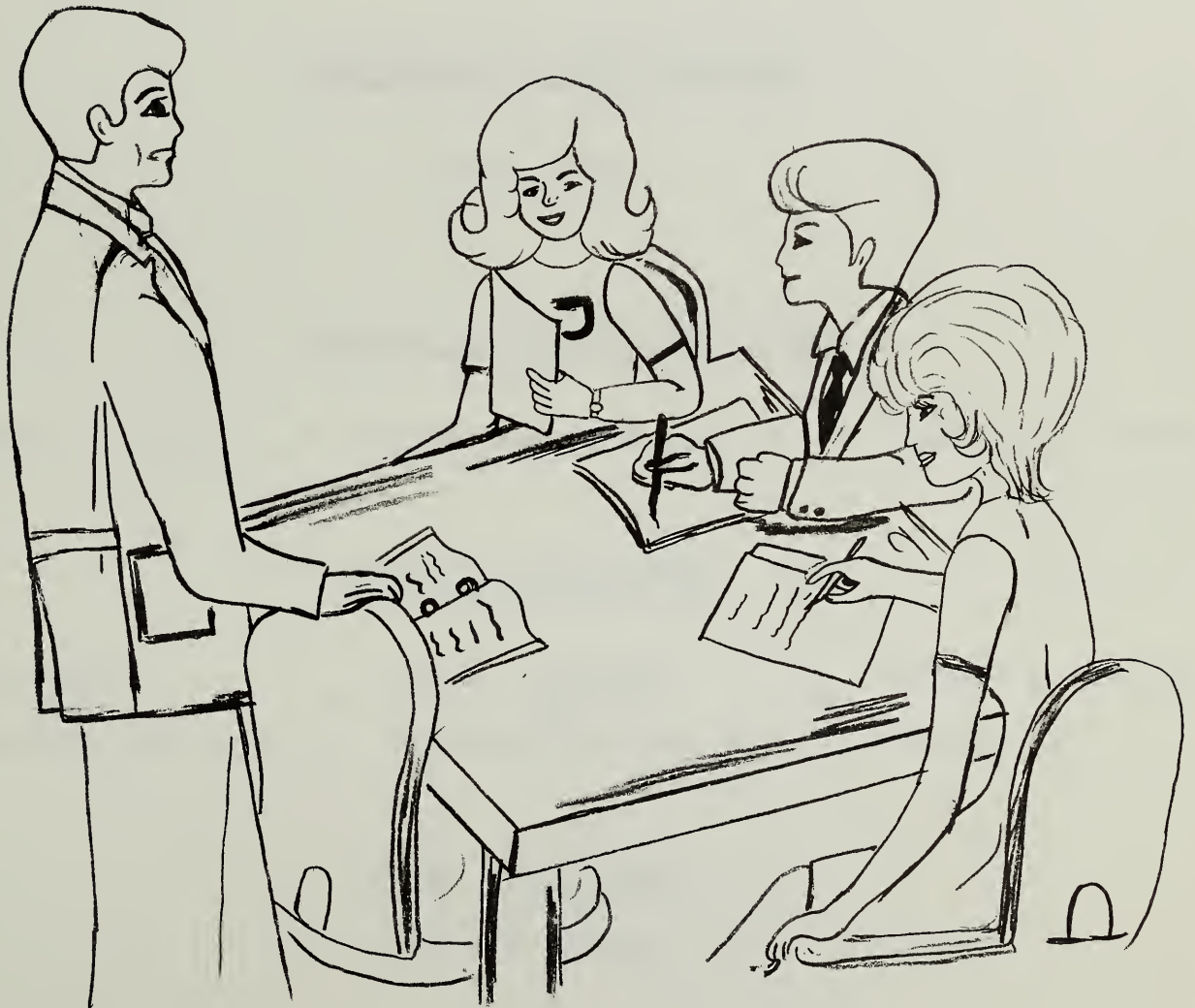
H. T. Edwards
J. C. Tharrington
O. F. Tharrington

YOUNGSVILLE (K)

Al DePorter
R. C. Hill
Raymond Keith

OFFICE PERSONNEL

John R. Davis	County Executive Director
Dorothy W. Clay	Chief Program Assistant
Mildred M. Bobbitt	Counter Program Assistant
Diana B. Cannady	Program Assistant
Ruby F. Abbott	Program Assistant
Dahlia H. Duke	Adm. & Price Support Assistant
Jane J. Williams	Program Assistant
Helen W. Carter	Program Assistant
Sue C. Tharrington	Program Assistant
Howard W. Davis	General Field Supervisor
Willie James Highsmith	Janitor



FIELD EMPLOYEES

GENERAL FIELD SUPERVISOR.....Howard W. Davis

Herbert K. Alexander
John T. Becton
Taylor S. Burwell
Ralph W. Cooper
William W. Ellington
J. Edward Hendricks

Stewart D. Hunt
Bobby B. Land
Gregory D. May
Vernon G. May
Phillip H. Mealer
William G. Stainback

TEMPORARY OFFICE EMPLOYEE

Ilene Dunn

TOBACCO MARKETING RECORDERS

Robert W. Allen * Christine E. Burnette * Daphine H. Foster

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

Hill Barts
Star Rt. 3
Yanceyville, N. C.

* Van H. Johnson
 Rt. 6, Box 98
 Kernersville, N. C.

* Norman L. Wilson
 Vilas, N. C.

STATE SUPERVISOR

Richard Benton

1971 FISCAL YEAR

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

Administrative funds are allocated to Franklin County by the State ASCS Office based on workload. This allocation plus money collected from the farmer for premeasurement, remeasurement, etc., is deposited to the Franklin County ASC Committee bank account.

1971 BUDGET

<u>ALLOCATION</u>\$	<u>106417.25</u>
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EXPENDITURES

County Committee\$	3797.91
Community Committee		1761.90
Regular Employees		89349.14
All Other Personnel		9633.16
Travel		2384.10
Refunds		175.94
Other		2768.44
Minus Collections		<u>- 3453.34</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES\$	<u>106417.25</u>

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The job of keeping farmers, businessmen, and other agricultural - minded people informed is of vital importance to the success of any ASCS program.

During 1971, several methods of getting information to the public were used. Biweekly newsletters were mailed to each county and community committeeman, to all vendors, local agricultural agencies, and to others interested in ASCS Programs. These key people play an important role in helping to dispense information about agricultural programs to the public.

Mail is another very important means of getting information to the farmers. Cards and letters, furnishing information about programs such as the Rural Environmental Assistance Program, Cropland Adjustment Program, Compliance, Production Adjustment, and Wool were sent to the farmers in Franklin County.

The press has proven to be an excellent way to keep the public informed about what is happening in agriculture. Franklin County has one newspaper, "The Franklin Times", which is published bi-weekly. The newspaper personnel has been very cooperative in printing news articles pertaining to ASCS and programs administered by it.

The WYRN Radio Station personnel has been instrumental in helping to keep the public informed about current ASCS news by allowing time for regular ASCS programs and spot announcements.

"OUR MOTTO"

Service With A Smile



PUBLIC RELATIONS

Newsletters	26
Cards	9
Letters	16
News Releases	36
News Releases Published	25
Radio Programs	48
Spot Announcements	22
Group Talks	6

LISTEN TO RADIO STATION

WYRN

Louisburg, N. C.

Wednesday

11:35

For ASCS News



USDA COUNTY DEFENSE BOARD

By Executive order of the President, the Secretary of Agriculture has put into effect defense services to protect farmers, their families, their livestock, and their agricultural productivity in event of a national emergency. The wide scope of these services enables them to function at all levels-national, state, county and farm.

The USDA county defense board is composed by key USDA representatives in the county. The County Executive Director of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service serves as chairman. Other board members include representatives of Cooperative Extension Service, The Farmers Home Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service. Following are The Franklin County Defense Board Members:

John R. Davis	Chairman, ASCS
W. U. Smith	Deputy Chairman, SCS
Tom Marshall	Member, FHA
C. T. Dean, Jr.	Member, FES

Each USDA county defense board is equipped to serve the farmer in many ways.

1. The board chairman is responsible for food production programs in most counties and see that guidance is available in emergency farming practices and in conserving farm equipment, fuel and manpower.
2. The Soil Conservation Service member of the board will advise and assist in the proper use of land and water.
3. Farmers Home Administration member will help the farmer in credit problems that may arise.
4. The County Extension member will provide education on survival practices and protective measures for the farmer, his family, and his livestock.

RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The new Rural Environmental Assistance Program took the place of the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) in 1971. The new program permitted the resumption of the federal cost-sharing of various beneficial conservation practices with farmers, but under a revised program to help meet the needs of both the on and off farm environment.

Under REAP, major considerations used in authorizing cost-sharing of any practice was the resulting public benefits such as controlling pollution and enduring soil and water conservation, recreation, wildlife, and open space, as well as the degree of permanency which would be achieved. The intent was to give the public more benefits at less cost.

Each fall a meeting is called for the purpose of developing the next year's Rural Environmental Assistance Program. The county executive director, county committeemen, and representatives from all agricultural agencies attend this meeting.

All practices requiring technical service are worked jointly with the Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service to obtain the best possible results.

All farmers are eligible and encouraged to use the REAP program on their farms. They are given an equal chance to share in the funds allocated for this program. The farmer's participation, the county's basis of need and other factors determine funds allocated to the county.



SUMMARY OF REAP COST SHARING UNDER THE 1971 PROGRAM YEAR

1. Number of Farms in the County	2762
2. Number of Farms Completing One or More Practices	439
3. Assistance Earned	\$36,206
4. Small Cost-Share Increase Earned	\$3,281
5. Total Assistance Earned by Farmers	\$39,487

REAP PARTICIPATION PROGRAM YEAR - 1971

Practice	Farms	Units	Net Assistance (Whole dollars)
Permanent Cover	64	451	\$8,997
Acreage Rotation Cover	42	505	5,494
Liming Material	22	399	3,438
Reservoirs for Agricultural Use	3	3	573
Improving Established Cover	46	654	5,805
Winter Cover	256	2452	4,904
Permanent Sod Waterways	8	8	984
Constructing Diversions	18		2,800
Trees for Forestry Purposes	15	171	2,451
Wildlife Food Plots or Habitat	1		108
Wildlife Ponds	3	3	652

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The 1966 Cropland Adjustment Program authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with farmers to divert cropland normally used for the production of feed grain, allotment, and non-allotment crops to conserving and recreational uses.

The agreement may be for 5 to 10 years at the farmers option. Annual adjustment payments are made for the acreage placed under agreement. Cost-share payments are authorized for the establishment of approved conservation and recreation practices.

The designated acreage must be maintained for the duration of the agreement in such a manner as to prevent erosion and to control weeds, insects, and undesirable rodents. No crops may be planted for harvest or harvested on the designated acreage. Farmers under agreement must comply with all acreage allotments and feed grain base for the farm under agreement as well as on all other farms in which they have an interest.

1971 CAP PARTICIPATION

No. CAP Agreements	No. Acres	Annual Payments	Cost-share Payments
23	397.9	\$28,709.05	0



PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT

Out of years of experience has come the realization that prices cannot be upheld when our country becomes flooded with excess supplies.

When the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was enacted, referendums were directed in connection with marketing quotas for the six so-called "basic" crops--wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, corn, and tobacco. The quotas are for use under conditions of heavy supply; they provide a method of allocating the available market among the farms growing the crop; they are made effective through farm acreage allotments, and monetary penalties, when applicable, on production or marketings from excess acreage if the acreage exceeds the farm allotment.

With a few exceptions, the marketing quota programs provided in 1938 -- and the referendums which approve their use -- are still current. However, quotas were never in effect for corn, and the quota authority for this crop was repealed in 1954 (corn allotments were ended with the 1958 crop). Special legislation exempts wheat and upland cotton from marketing quotas through the 1973 crop.

When quotas are approved by growers voting in a referendum, the quotas apply to all producers of the crop. A special marketing quota program for flue-cured tobacco provides poundage quotas as well as acreage allotments when approved by more than two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum. A referendum was held for flue-cured tobacco in 1970 for the 1971, 1972, and 1973 crop years.



RECONSTITUTIONS

A reconstitution occurs when the identity of a farm is changed as the result of a combination or division. This action may be initiated by the county committee, the farm owner, or the operator of the farm affected by the proposed action.

We are required to reconstitute a farm when the following conditions exist:

1. A change occurs in the operation to the extent that the land no longer meets the requirements of a farm.
2. An owner requests in writing that his land no longer be included in a multiple-ownership farm.
3. The farm was not properly constituted under the procedure in effect at the time the farm was last constituted or reconstituted.
4. The county committee determines that the farm was reconstituted on the basis of false information furnished by the owner or farm operator.
5. The county committee determines that the tracts of land included on a farm are not being operated in accordance with conditions under which the tracts were combined or divided.

Farms are divided or combined as soon as it is determined that the land areas are not properly constituted. Reconstitutions are based, to the extent practical, on facts and conditions existing at the time the change requiring the reconstitution occurs. There were 107 reconstitutions in Franklin County for 1971.

There were 5 farms transferred to this county from adjoining counties during 1971, with 3 farms being transferred out of the county. The basis for transfer of farms between counties is if the operator or land-owner requests that a farm located in one county be combined with land operated by the same operator in another county and the county committee determines that the land should be constituted as one farm under current regulations.

TOBACCO

Franklin County ranks eighteenth among the counties of North Carolina in the production of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco is our major money crop, and farmers are continually seeking better varieties and better farming methods.

The flue-cured base tobacco allotment for Franklin County during 1971 was 9,170.84 acres. Actually 73 percent of our farms carry allotments of less than 5.00 acres.

Lease and transfer of tobacco allotments was permitted for the ninth time in 1971. The program will be in effect for 1972. Lease agreements were signed by 1695 farmers to transfer tobacco for a one-year period. This transfer of tobacco allotments provided for larger, more economical units of production. The farmers who leased their tobacco received history credit in establishing their 1972 allotments.

The Acreage Poundage Program was passed by Congress and is designed to get supplies in line with demand, improve the quality of our tobacco, stimulate our exports, reduce surplus, produce better tobacco, and to prevent further acreage cuts.

On July 16, 1970, a special referendum was held and farmers voted approval of the Acreage-Poundage Program for 1971, 1972, and 1973. Franklin County growers voted a 97.6 percent favorable vote with 1603 voting in favor of the program and 39 against.

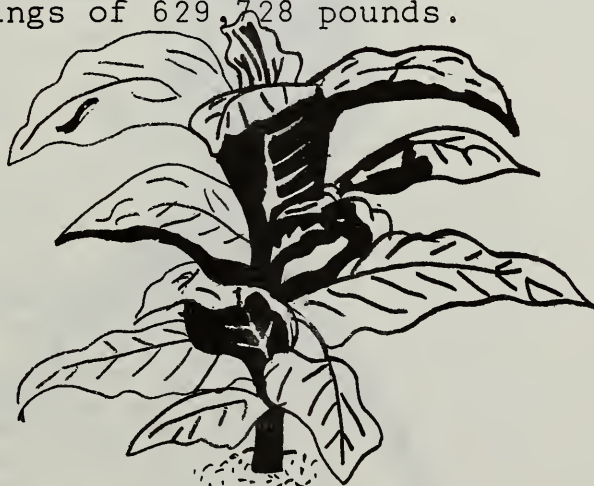
The poundage quota for each farm was based on the production history of the farm during the 5 years, 1959-63. The three highest yearly yields for each farm was averaged to give the farm a preliminary farm yield which was adjusted for over 120 percent of the community yield or below 80 percent of the community yield. For 1971, the preliminary yield factor was .9316.

As a result of the referendum, price support is available on up to 110 percent of the farm's poundage quota. Penalties apply to marketings in excess of this amount. Any marketings in excess of the poundage quota is deducted from the farm's quota for the following year. If less than the poundage quota for the farm is marketed in any year, the difference is added to the quota for the following year. Corresponding acreage is also added to the next year's allotment to go with the carry-over poundage.

1971 TOBACCO PRODUCTION SUMMARY

COMMUNITY	HARVESTED ACREAGE	POUNDS ALLOTTED	POUNDS SOLD
Cedar Rock	1111.43	2,139,349	2,248,741
Cypress Creek	387.11	661,508	690,829
Dunn	1340.41	2,779,092	2,941,531
Franklinton	561.98	1,033,353	1,045,771
Gold Mine	377.74	664,504	686,498
Harris	974.43	1,909,156	2,018,483
Hayesville	903.54	1,605,459	1,662,071
Louisburg	988.89	1,880,314	1,930,385
Sandy Creek	751.29	1,311,098	1,350,515
Youngsville	608.71	1,199,960	1,238,697
TOTALS	8005.53	15,183,793	15,813,521

The total tobacco marketing quota for the county was 15,183,793 pounds. Of this quota, 15,813,521 pounds were marketed resulting in overmarketings of 629,728 pounds.



COTTON

Franklin County ranks sixteenth in allotments among the counties of North Carolina.

Marketing quotas on cotton have been in effect for the years 1954 through 1970. Special legislation exempts cotton from marketing quotas through the 1973 crops, but authorizes a production adjustment program for upland cotton for 1971 - 1973. Participating producers may qualify for payment by complying with program provisions. To participate in the program a producer must:

1. File an application to participate
2. Set-aside cropland representing the required percentage of the farms effective allotment.
3. Maintain the farms conserving base in approved conservation uses.
4. Otherwise comply with program provisions.

Farmers were encouraged to release any part or all of their allotments which they did not plan to plant in order that it could be reapportioned to other farms and individual farm history acreage might be preserved. Many of our farmers showed interest in this program as you will note from the chart on the following page.

Farmers in some sections of our county are not as interested in cotton as are farmers in other sections. Thus, we are noting a shift of cotton production in our county.



1971 COTTON "FACTS AND FIGURES"

COMMUNITY	NUMBER FARMS	ORIGINAL ALLOTMENTS	EFFECTIVE ALLOTMENTS	PLANTED ACREAGE
CEDAR ROCK	337	1156.8	496.2	433.0
CYPRESS CREEK	108	321.8	140.2	111.2
DUNN	245	584.6	169.1	136.7
FRANKLINTON	269	929.3	497.1	347.5
GOLD MINE	210	588.2	152.1	117.7
HARRIS	179	439.5	121.6	76.2
HAYESVILLE	211	638.4	352.1	315.2
LOUISBURG	237	898.7	279.4	195.7
SANDY CREEK	227	645.5	248.6	192.5
YOUNGSVILLE	138	388.2	169.0	79.6
TOTALS	2161	6591.0	2625.4	2005.3

RELEASE AND REAPPORTIONMENT

No. farms releasing cotton allotments 1417
 Total acres of cotton released in Franklin County 4102.0
 Reapportioned Acreage 139.5

LEASE AND SALE

No. farms transferring cotton out of county 2
 No. acres transferred from county 2.5
 No. acres transferred in from other counties 0
 No. acres transferred within county 10.8
 No. acres transferred to other counties by sale 3.8

COTTON SET-ASIDE PROGRAM

Participating Farms..... 556
 Required Set-aside 437
 Acreage for Payment 1920
 Set-Aside Payment \$88,174

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The 1961 Feed Grain Program was authorized by Congress to control the national feed grain supply buildup. It also caused tremendous savings in acquisition and storage costs.

The five general objectives of the Feed Grain Program are:

1. To increase farm income.
2. To reduce the risk of serious over-production of meat, poultry, and dairy products.
3. To stop the build-up of feed grain surplus and to reduce the surplus if possible.
4. To reduce government costs of farm programs.
5. To assure consumers fair and stable prices of meat, poultry, and dairy products.

Farmers desiring to participate, filed applications to reduce their corn and grain sorghum acreage from the 1959-1960 average planted for these crops. Payments were made to these farmers for setting-aside 20 percent of their feed grain bases to conserving uses.

Commodity	No.Farms Eligible	No. Farms Participating	Required Set-Aside Acres	Set-Aside Payments
Feed Grain	2434	1777	3,727	\$175,024.00



WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments are required every year unless the Secretary dispenses with them under the emergency powers of the law.

The state wheat acreage allotment is apportioned among the counties in a state on the same basis as the national allotment is apportioned to states.

The county acreage allotment is apportioned among farms on the basis of past acreage of wheat, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

In 1971, Franklin County had 1545 farms with an effective wheat allotment of 2411.1 acres.

For the 1971 wheat program, price support payments were authorized on the planted acreage of wheat. The price support payments were limited to the wheat allotment although a producer could plant more than the allotment.

Seventy-six percent of our wheat producers participated in the 1971 wheat program as follows:

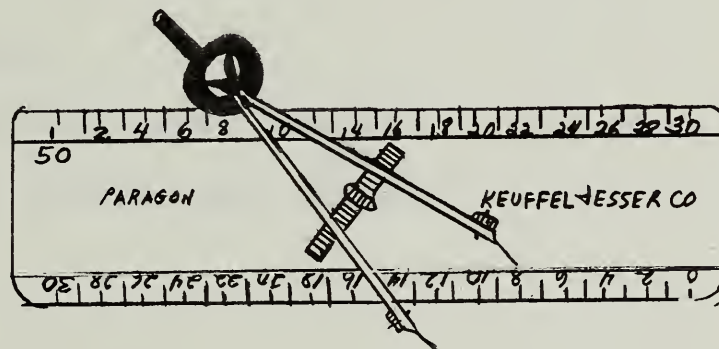
Eligible farms	1533
Participating farms	1166
Required Set-Aside acres	1466
Set-Aside payment	\$121,764



COMPLIANCE

Photocopies of 2774 farms were mailed to farm operators in Franklin County in 1971. These copies show the farm boundaries and fields with the acreage entered in each field. This was to help the farmers plant within the allotments of their farms. Under the new Compliance Program, the excess crop acreages cannot be destroyed. A farmer must keep the excess acreage and pay the penalty.

To determine the accuracy of the certifications, a percentage of the farms were selected at random and measured in the usual manner. Regulations required that visits be made to at least $16 \frac{2}{3}$ percent of all farms participating in the cotton, feed grain and wheat programs and farms having an effective tobacco allotment. All farms operated by County committeemen and office personnel were required to be measured. Based on the results of measuring a percentage of the farms, it was determined that over 5% of the tobacco farms were in excess of their allotments. Due to the amount of excess farms 25% more tobacco farms were measured. This made a total of 885 farms measured in Franklin County for 1971.



STATISTICAL DATA FOR 1971 COMPLIANCE

Measurement Service

Farms Requested	226
Number of Reporters	3

Regular Compliance

Number of Farms Measured	
Tobacco	640
Cotton	79
Feed Grain	317
Wheat	138
CAP	8
Number of Reporters	13

Remeasurement and Adjustment

Number of Farms Remeasured	30
Number of Farms Adjusted	5

REAP Spot Checks

Number of Farms Spot Checked	35
Number of Vendors Spot Checked	14

PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

The main purpose of ASC price support programs may be outlined as activities designed to maintain an adequate supply of food and fiber for all our people, and to promote trade and commerce with other nations and mainly to promote orderly marketing of our farm crops, especially at harvest time. By doing this, an imaginary floor is placed under the price received for farm commodities by farmers.

Levels of support are established in accordance with the direction and authority contained in the Agricultural Act of 1938 as amended. Price support is mandatory for the basic commodities of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts. Support is also mandatory for certain designated non-basic commodities - wool, barley, grain sorghum, oats, rye, soybeans, etc. Price support for other commodities is permissive at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Price support operations are carried on by USDA through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The price support program for flue-cured tobacco is carried out by Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation at the warehouse.

Both warehouses and farm-stored price support loans are available on most commodities grown in the county. Farm storage facility loans and mobile drying equipment loans are also available to eligible producers.

N. C. 1971 COMMODITY SUPPORT RATES

Cotton	20.50¢ lb.	Grain Sorghum ...	\$1.79 CWT
Tobacco	69.4¢ lb.	Oats	\$0.65 bu.
Peanuts	\$278.54 ton	Wheat	\$1.31 bu.
Corn	\$1.22 bu.	Soybeans	\$2.26 bu.
Barley	\$0.86 bu.	Rye	\$1.07 bu.
Cottonseed.....\$37.00 ton			

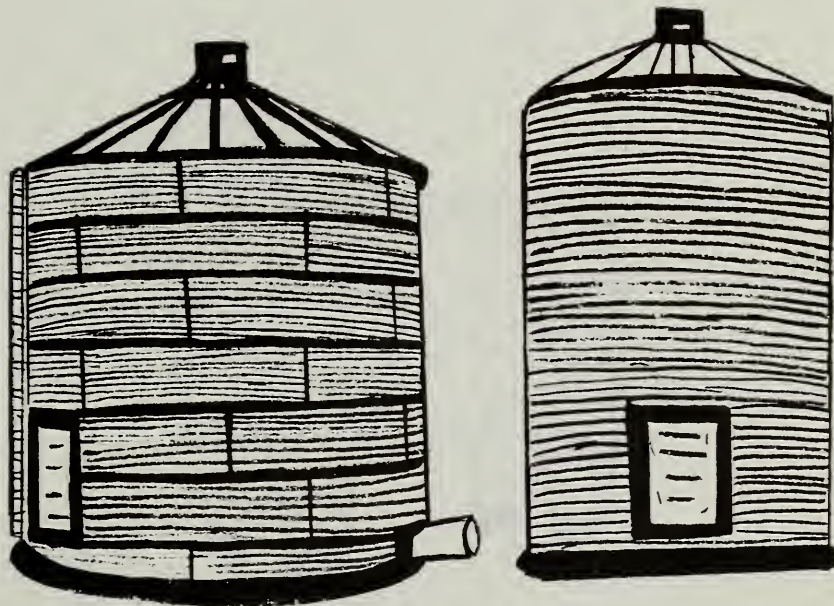
FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOAN PROGRAM

The Farm Storage Facility Loan Program is administered by ASCS. Its purpose is to enable producers to obtain loans on grain bins and drying equipment. Loans may be made to cover 85% of the purchase and erection costs. Loans are for a 5 year period with 4 annual repayments at approximately 7 1/2 % interest.

In 1971, several producers throughout the county purchased and erected metal grain bins to be used to store their soybeans and grain crops.

Following is a summary of 1971 farm storage facility loan program activities.

<u>No. Loans Disbursed</u>	<u>Loan Bushel Capacity</u>	<u>Total Loan Disbursement</u>
8	27500	\$19,233.41



INCENTIVE WOOL PROGRAM

The "Incentive Wool Program" was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954, and it first went into operation in 1955. Since it's inception, the program has accomplished a steady increase in wool production. Wool is recognized as an essential and strategic commodity which is not produced in sufficient quantity in the United States. We call this an "Incentive" program because it provided an incentive for farmers to increase their wool production. Incentive payments are made on eligible wool, lambs, and yearlings marketed by producers.

There was one application for shorn wool by the Franklin County ASC Committee in 1971.



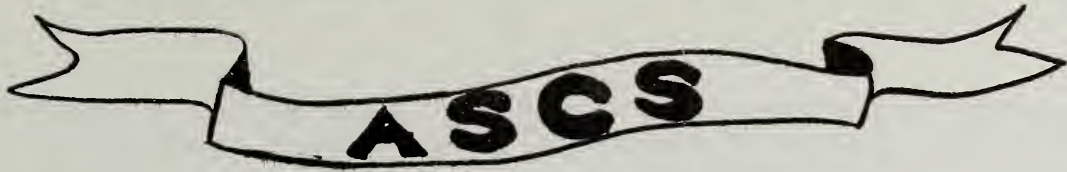
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The County ASCS Office performs other duties assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time, such as surveys, reports, and emergency programs. We also try to keep committeemen and farmers informed properly on all phases of the programs administered by ASCS. Newsletters, newspaper articles, radio programs, TV programs, and personal letters to each farmer are means used to keep them informed. During the year, over 50,000 pieces of mail were handled by the ASCS Office, and approximately 10,000 personal contacts with farmers and businessmen.

Meetings were held during the year with community committeemen, vendors, Agricultural Technical Committees, Agricultural Workers Council, ginners, buyers, reporters, and farmers.

Other activities performed during the year included spot-checking vendor's records, REAP practices, accepting deposits for premeasuring, disposition of excess acreages, and preparing monthly expense accounts.

OUR CREED



WE AS MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE ACCEPT OUR OBLIGATION AND OUR OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTY WELL AND IN FULL MEASURE. WE BELIEVE IT IS OUR DUTY.....

- * To administer faithfully the federal programs and functions assigned to us.
- * To put loyalty to the highest moral principles above loyalty to persons or party.
- * To serve the public with fairness, courtesy, integrity, and understanding.
- * To give a full day's labor for a full day's pay, giving to the performance of our duties earnest effort and our best thought.
- * To develop our personal resources by seeking always to improve the efficiency, economy and effectiveness of our work.
- * To be a good neighbor and a substantial contributor to the general welfare of our community, being mindful of the common source of all our blessings.

..AND THUS DO OUR PART IN PERFORMING THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN CONSERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND IN FURTHERING THE FREE AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY.

OUR CREED



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CONCLUSION

The Franklin County ASCS Office is located in the Agricultural Building on East Nash Street in Louisburg along with the other Agricultural Agencies. We are very thankful to our county commissioners for providing good office space.

Our office is open each day, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., except for legal holidays.

We are federal employees administering farm programs designed for the people of Franklin County. A cordial invitation to visit us is extended to all persons whenever our services are needed. You may wish to telephone us, if so, the number is Louisburg, 496-3121.

I hope you have enjoyed reviewing our annual report.

